

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 21, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CULBERSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## ABANDONMENT OF NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, detailed information relative to the number and character of buildings, their original cost, etc., at the navy yards and naval stations at New Orleans, Pensacola, Port Royal, and New London (S. Doc. No. 830), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and resolutions:

S. 10404. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a right of way through lands of the United States to the Buckhannon & Northern Railroad Co.;

S. 10431. An act to authorize the Argenta Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River, between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.;

S. J. Res. 131. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, two Chinese subjects to be designated hereafter by the Government of China; and

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of the message of the President, together with the report of the agent of the United States in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 18512. An act for the relief of S. H. Robinson, of Allegheny County, Pa.;

H. R. 31987. An act providing for the releasing of the claim of the United States Government to arpent lot No. 44, in the old city of Pensacola, Fla.; and

H. R. 32767. An act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 26150) to authorize the cities of Boston and Cambridge, Mass., to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River between the cities of Cambridge and Boston.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 10574. An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the withdrawal from public entry of lands needed for town-site purposes in connection with irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1906; and

S. 10836. An act to authorize the Minnesota River Improvement & Power Co. to construct dams across the Minnesota River.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## House concurrent resolution No. 19.

*Be it resolved by the house (the senate concurring):*

Whereas the United States Government has found it necessary to secure a location for the maneuvers of the Regular Army and National Guards; and

Whereas such maneuvers are necessary for the drill and practice of National and State troops, if they are to excel in military skill; and

Whereas the difficulties in the way of securing a suitable location are of such magnitude as to threaten the efficiency of the Army and militia; and

Whereas there is a vast tract of unoccupied land in Klamath County, Oreg., embraced in the Klamath Indian Reservation and the Crater National Forest, the disposition of which rests with the United States Government: Therefore

Your memorialists do earnestly pray the President and Congress to set aside and appropriate 30,000 acres of land within the Klamath Indian Reservation and the Crater National Forest, for the use of the United States Army and the National Guards of the several States, subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be promulgated by the Secretary of War.

Adopted by the house January 26, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Concurred in by the senate February 6, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house concurrent resolution No. 19 with the original thereof, which was adopted by the house January 26, 1911, and concurred in by the senate February 6, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 15th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## Joint memorial No. 9.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:*

Whereas the Persian walnut industry—commonly called the English walnut—of the State of Oregon, is of vast importance to the State and Nation, and inasmuch as there are approximately 250,000 acres of the choicest land in the United States adapted to walnut culture, lying in western Oregon, that can be made to produce from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of the finest walnuts in the world, within 20 years, by well-directed effort; and

Whereas there is urgent need of investigation and experiment relating to the walnut industry of this section, and as McMinnville, in Yamhill County, in this State, is the active center of this industry: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Oregon, respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States, to establish and maintain at McMinnville, Oreg., an experiment station, devoted to walnut culture investigation, under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Adopted by the house February 8, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Concurred in by the senate February 10, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 9 with the original thereof, which was adopted by the house February 8, 1911, and concurred in by the senate February 10, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 15th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the secretary of state of the State of Washington, transmitting a copy of house bill 207, passed by the Legislature of that State, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

An act making application to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Whereas the present method of electing a United States Senator is expensive, and conducive of unnecessary delay in the passage of useful legislation; and

Whereas the will of the people can best be ascertained by direct vote of the people: Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. That application be, and the same is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That a duly certified copy of this act be immediately transmitted to the presiding officer of each legislative body of each of the several States of the United States of America, through the governor of each of the several States, with a request that each of such legislatures pass an act of like import as this act.

Passed the house February 19, 1903.

Passed the senate March 7, 1903.

Approved by the governor March 12, 1903.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House bill No. 207, approved March 12, 1903, an act relative to election of United States Senators, the same

being chapter 61 of the Laws of State of Washington of 1903, with the original copy of said law as enrolled, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington.

Done at the capitol, at Olympia, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Mr. BURNHAM presented memorials of Mountain View Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of East Conway; of George R. Drake, secretary of the New Hampshire State Grange; of Wesley Adams, overseer of the New Hampshire State Grange; of John Flynn and L. A. Dresser, of Berlin; and of the Berlin Dry Goods Co., all in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM presented a memorial of sundry agriculturists of northern Colorado, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Weld County Farmers' Club, of Colorado, praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BURKETT. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is now pending in our National Congress H. R. 30799, by Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska, providing for graduated payments and a longer time than 10 years in which to repay the construction charges under Government irrigation projects as now provided by law; and

Whereas it appears that the desert lands irrigated by the interstate canal in Nebraska can not be immediately depended upon to provide a living for the settler and his family and make so large a yearly payment as the reclamation act and the regulations of the Interior Department now require; and

Whereas it has been actually demonstrated that these lands will not produce more than one good crop until alfalfa has been grown for two or three years; and

Whereas the abundant productiveness of valuable crops under the other canals have positively proven that it is only a matter of time for development when these lands will fulfill the most sanguine expectations; and

Whereas the season of 1910 has been most unfavorable for agriculture in that territory and that the settlers under said interstate canal are now in distressed circumstances, and there is pressing need for immediate action on the part of Congress to enact into law a more suitable system of payments making the same light during the first years and heavier later when the lands have been developed; and

Whereas we believe the homestead laws should be and were intended for the poor man's benefit, and that under the law returning all payments within 10 years, the poor man is positively barred from completing his payments and gaining title to the lands he may have entered under said reclamation act: Therefore be it

Resolved, The State Senate of Nebraska in regular session assembled heartily indorse H. R. 30799 and any similar legislation along said lines and ask our Senators and Representatives in the National Congress to give same their active support; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Washington and to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of Local Typographical Union No. 190, of Omaha, Nebr., remonstrating against any increase being made in the rate of postage on periodicals and magazines, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry veterans of the Civil War, of Inman, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of Friendship Grange, No. 26, Patrons of Husbandry, of Monongalia County, W. Va., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of W. S. Davis, Lewis D. Sabagh, Abram P. Demarest, W. E. Murphy, Frank Vreeland, Le Roy D. Bogert, R. Van Keuren, A. E. Cooper, R. H. Lozier, J. H. Bennit, C. De Witt Gilbert, Clarence M. Green, Clarence J. Voorhis, H. L. Coburn, Conrad Lachmand, jr., and E. B. Terhune, of Hackensack, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented memorials of Mickleton Grange, No. 111; Thoroughfare Grange, No. 59; Medford Grange, No. 36; Swedesboro Grange, No. 5; Woodstown Grange, No. 9; Kingwood Grange, No. 106; Pequest Grange, No. 178, of Tranquility; and of Cologne Grange, No. 191, of Egg Harbor City, of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of sundry citizens of Rutherford and Dover, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the ratifi-

cation of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Rev. N. P. Crouse, of Stanhope; Charles J. Hely, of Newark; and of Henry Schroth, of West Hoboken; and of Typographical Union No. 424, of Orange, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against any change being made in the rate of postage on periodicals and magazines, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the construction of the battleship *New York* in a Government navy yard, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Pickford, of sundry citizens of North Adams and Vicksburg, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Pickford, Cassopolis, Waldron, Bancroft, Dutton, Ionia, and of Kalamazoo County, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into prohibition districts, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Hive, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, of Lapeer, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Liberty Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Ithaca, Mich., and a petition of sundry citizens of Sanilac County, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Stanton, Mich., remonstrating against the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented memorials of Riverside Grange, of Wheelock; Caledonia Grange, of East Warwick; Local Grange of Shoreham; and of Walcott Grange, all of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CURTIS. I present a telegram in the nature of a memorial from Maurice McAuliffe, president of the State Farmers' Union, of Salina, Kans., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SALINA, KANS., February 16, 1911.

HON. CHARLES CURTIS,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

The Farmers' Union of Kansas, an organization representing several thousand farmers, directs me to communicate following to you:

Resolved by the Farmers' Union of Kansas in annual convention assembled here this day, That we believe that the proposed treaty with Canada would be injurious to the agricultural interests of our State. We therefore respectfully request our Senators to vote against the adoption of the proposed treaty.

MAURICE MCAULIFFE,  
President State Farmers' Union.

Mr. GALLINGER presented memorials of Advance Grange, No. 20, of Wilton, of Local Grange, of Strafford; of Local Grange No. 104, of Bartlette, of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of sundry citizens of Berlin, all in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Garfield Citizens' Association and sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against any change being made in the present board of education, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of Uniontown Council, No. 157, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. STONE presented telegrams in the nature of memorials from George W. Mathews, of Canton; S. W. Durett, secretary of the Real Estate & Commercial Co., of Canton; E. O. Sutton, farmer, of Canton; George W. Vaughn, farmer, of Canton; P. W. Sublett, of Lagrange; John Garnett, farmer, of Canton; and John Ellis, farmer, of Canton, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal



agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented telegrams in the nature of petitions from William Rienhoff, of Springfield; T. J. Seehorn, J. E. Guinotte, J. J. Swofford, James Pendergast, R. L. Gregory, Mike Ross, Fred. W. Fleming, of Kansas City; John A. Duncan, William E. Stringfellow, Louis and William Huggins, Brown & Dollman, Walter H. Robinson, and Jamison Machine, of St. Joseph, all in the State of Missouri, praying that an increase be made in the rate of postage on periodicals and magazines, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WARREN. I present a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, recommending that action be not taken by the United States Senate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement until there has been a thorough examination of its details and time for its mature consideration by the American people. I ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS,  
OFFICE, 683 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
Boston, Mass., February 16, 1911.

*Resolved by the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.* That it is the sense of this committee that no action should be taken by the United States Senate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement until there have been not only a thorough examination of the details of the agreement, but a mature consideration by the American people of the probable effect upon our farming and fishing interests, our commercial relations under treaty with other countries, and the American system of protection.

Mr. WARREN presented a memorial of the American Paper & Pulp Association, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of C. H. Manning, of Sheridan, Wyo., praying that an investigation be made of the affairs of all wireless telegraph companies of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the American League of Associations for Home Advancement, Town and Village Improvement, and Home Trade Protection and Development, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill and requesting that a full and complete hearing be given on this matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 89, International Association of Machinists, of Cheyenne, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing that all United States battleships be built in Government navy yards, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Macmillan Publishing Co., of New York City, N. Y., praying that an increase be made in the rate of postage on periodicals and magazines, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DICK presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying that an appropriation be made providing for irrigation of the forests of the country and the conservation of the national resources, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of a central banking system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, favoring a continuance of the present Tariff Board and also for the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the National Board of Trade, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for Federal inspection of grain and the present facilities for marketing agricultural products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the enactment of legislation looking toward the re-creation of the American merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of a United States board of patent appeals, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the adoption of a 1-cent letter postage, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of additional stations for im-

migrants at one or more of the South Atlantic or Gulf ports, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, indorsing the national pure-food law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the repeal of the present bankruptcy law, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of a court of arbitral justice and commercial education and for the reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the compilation and adoption of a uniform classification of freights, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, favoring certain river and harbor improvements, more adequate dock facilities for the prevention of floods, for the improvement of inland waterways and continuous waterways, for the municipal ownership of terminal facilities, and for the development and regulation of waterways, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kansas, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into prohibition districts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRIGGS presented petitions of Washington Camps Nos. 62, of Woodbury, and 116, of Elberon, of the Patriotic Sons of America; of Local Union No. 121, of Bridgeton, and of Local Union No. 265, of Hackensack, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and of the Central Labor Union of Camden, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petitions of Henry H. Croft, of Blue Anchor; of I. D. Lurn, of Madison; of Adam Aberle, of Union; and of A. R. Loudon, of Trenton, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of William D. Sargent, of West Orange, N. J., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a Lincoln memorial road from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented the petition of Benjamin F. Whitecar, of Haddonfield, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the inspection of egg products by the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of the Local Granges of Cologne, Medford, and Woodstown; of Pequest Grange, of Tranquility, of the Patrons of Husbandry; and of the Burlington County Board of Agriculture, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Trenton, N. J., praying for the construction of the United States battleship *New York* in a Government navy yard, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PAGE presented a petition of Local Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Fairfax, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the Merchants' Exchange, of San Francisco, Cal.; and a memorial of the City Club, of Berkeley, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. PILES presented a memorial of Fern Bluff Grange, No. 267, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sultan, Wash., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Local Council No. 2, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Seattle, Wash., praying

for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented telegrams in the nature of memorials from Rodgers, McCabe & Co., E. P. Grice, of Charleston; Charles Crosland, of Bennettsville; J. W. Dillon, Carpenter, Baggott & Co., Wade Stackhouse, and W. T. Betscha, of Dillon; Joseph Wylie & Co., G. D. Heath, and H. Samuels, of Chester; the Abbeville Cotton Mills & Manufacturing Co., of Abbeville; LeRoy Springs, of Lancaster; T. A. Earle, of Greenville; P. T. Hayne, of Greenville; H. W. Crouch, of Johnston; W. S. Bailey, W. J. Dendy, G. C. Young, John D. Davis, the Clinton Cotton Mill, the Banna Manufacturing Co., of Clinton; and the Laurens Chamber of Commerce, of Laurens, all in the State of South Carolina; of Thomas Barrett, jr., and A. J. Salinas, of Augusta, Ga., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Scott anti-option bill relative to dealing in cotton futures, etc., which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Broad River Council, No. 60, of Cherokee Falls; of Bethany Council, No. 65, of Clover; of Brockland Council, No. 35, of New Brookland; and of Limestone Council, No. 17, of Gaffney, all of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in the State of South Carolina; and of Washington Camp, No. 1, of Rock Hill; and Washington Camp, No. 2, of Greenwood, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of South Carolina, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DEPEW presented memorials of Chazy Grange, No. 981; Erie Pomona Grange, of Akron; Schuyler Grange, No. 30; Hamilton Grange, No. 648; Seiber's Lane Grange, No. 1193; Aurelius Grange, No. 1196; Perry Grange, No. 1163; Castle Grange, No. 1017; Montgomery Pomona Grange; Sherwood Grange, No. 1084; Bullville Grange, No. 1002; Olean Grange, No. 791; Hopewell Grange, No. 472; Saratoga Grange, No. 1209; Lake Placid Grange; South Rutland Valley Grange; Battle Hill Grange, No. 861; and Livonia Grange, No. 1180, all of the Patrons of Husbandry; of Stationary Firemen's Local Union No. 17, of Syracuse; of Stationary Firemen's Local Union No. 11, of Buffalo; of the American Paper and Pulp Association; and of sundry citizens of Gouverneur, Niagara Falls, Lima, Ransomville, Kirkville, Herkimer, Palmer, Livonia Center, and Canandaigua, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Unity Republican Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying that an increase be made in the rate of postage on periodicals and magazines, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Batavia, Medina, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Auburn, Avon, Syracuse, New York City, Fulton, Lockport, Tonawanda, and North Tonawanda, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara Falls, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OVERMAN presented petitions of Local Council of Winston Salem; Local Council of Altamont; Local Council No. 284, of Highlands; Local Council No. 307, of Trinity; Local Council No. 29, of High Point; Local Union No. 158, of Franklin; and Local Council of Winterville, Junior Order United American Mechanics, all in the State of North Carolina, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of North Carolina, remonstrating against the proposed donation of 300,000 acres of Government land to the Archbishop of Santa Fe, N. Mex., for the establishment of a Roman Catholic training school, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kaukauna, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the State Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into prohibition territory, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Local Grange No. 566, Patrons of Husbandry, of Abrams, Wis., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between

the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCUMBER presented memorials of sundry citizens of Great Bend and St. Thomas, N. Dak., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of the Southern Periodical Publishing Association, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Farm Journal, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Priscilla Publishing Co., of Boston, Mass.; of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston; and of sundry citizens of Blackstock and Denmark, in the State of South Carolina, remonstrating against any change being made in the rate of postage on periodicals and magazines, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I present a memorial from the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Arkansas, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*To the honorable Senate of the United States in Congress assembled:*

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Arkansas memorialize your honorable body, and respectfully and urgently protest against the establishment of a criminal reformatory for the District of Columbia on what is known as the Belvoir or White House tract in Virginia, in the near vicinity of the home and grave of George Washington.

The tract of land thus far chosen for the purpose is 3½ miles from Mount Vernon, and forms a part of the peninsula extending within 2½ miles of Mount Vernon, the whole of which peninsula, this society has been informed, it is contemplated ultimately to acquire for the reformatory. The home of Nellie Custis is within about one-half mile of the Belvoir tract, while the house of George Mason is within about 1 mile or less.

This society submits that there can be neither necessity nor propriety in the location of such an institution in the setting of these historic homes so closely associated with the independence of our country, and especially that it would be a national discredit to place a penal criminal institution in the immediate vicinity of the home and burial place of Washington.

A protest was submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with promptness, when the matter was first brought to the attention of the regents of the Mount Vernon Association, and we join with that association and appeal to this honorable body, because of the firm conviction that it will arouse the sentimental interest of every patriotic citizen of the United States, and this society submits the matter to the Congress of the United States and invokes its protection.

Respectfully submitted.

Done by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Arkansas, at Little Rock, Ark., this 9th day of February, 1911.

FRANCES ASHLEY JOHNSON,  
President of the Society in Arkansas.  
LAURA LEWIS BUNCH,  
Secretary of the Society in Arkansas.

[SEAL.]

Mr. HEYBURN. I present joint memorial No. 6, adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to the abolishment of all rules of the Forest Service governing the removal of dead timber by the settlers. I ask that the joint memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 6.

*Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Idaho (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:*

Whereas under the present rules formulated by the national forestry officials governing and controlling the use of the national forests with reference to removing therefrom dead timber, it is very inconvenient and hard for the settlers who desire to use this dead timber to obtain the same, because the procedure necessary to go through is very lengthy, undesirable, and costly to users thereof; and

Whereas said dry timber, by laying in the national forests, exposes the growing timber to the danger of fire and thereby is a menace to the national forest and should be removed; Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to abolish all rules of the Forest Service governing the removal of dead timber by the settlers, so as to make it as convenient as possible to remove the same from the national forest for use by the settlers and thereby favor not only the settlers but promote the welfare and protection of the national forest of the United States.

This memorial passed the house of representatives on the 6th day of February, 1911.

CHARLES D. STOREY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This memorial passed the senate on the 15th day of February, 1911.

L. H. SWETSER,  
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within house joint memorial No. 6 originated in the house of representatives of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, during the eleventh session.

JAMES H. WALLIS,  
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.



STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Wilfred L. Gifford, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 6, by Hall and Pincock, relating to the abolishing of all rules of the Forest Service governing the removal of dead timber by the settlers (passed the house Feb. 6, 1911; passed the senate Feb. 15, 1911), which was filled in this office the 17th day of February, A. D. 1911, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State.

Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

[SEAL.]

WILFRED L. GIFFORD, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BOURNE. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## House joint memorial No. 10.

Whereas the Canadian reciprocal agreement proposing the removal of duties upon farm and timber products is now under consideration by Congress; and

Whereas the removal of these existing tariffs upon its products will work inestimable damage to the welfare of the State; and

Whereas by reason of the shipping laws of the United States foreign vessels can not be used between domestic ports, while vessels under any flag can be used between Canadian ports and those of the United States, thereby securing very much lower rates and making the competition more difficult to meet; and

Whereas a tariff commission has been appointed by the President of the United States to examine into and report on the necessity of changes in our present tariffs on all commodities, both raw and manufactured: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of the State of Oregon requests its Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the ratification or consent of or to said Canadian reciprocal agreement at this time, and until said tariff commission has reported and the country is more fully advised as to the effect such agreement will have upon the industries and development of the United States.

Adopted by the house February 9, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Concurred in by the senate February 14, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 10 with the original thereof, which was adopted by the house February 9, 1911, and concurred in by the senate February 14, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 16th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BOURNE. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## Senate joint memorial No. 8.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, gentlemen:*

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, would respectfully and earnestly represent to your honorable body that the pension granted to the veterans of the Oregon Indian wars of 1847, 1848, 1855, and 1856, to wit, \$8 per month, is inadequate to the deserts and needs of the few of these old veterans who remain with us as living evidence of the patriotic work performed by them.

That the claims of these men to national recognition and gratitude have been already acknowledged by State and Nation, but in fixing their reward the spirit of economy was largely the controlling influence, and the pensions allowed them are entirely too small.

We therefore urge your honorable body to pass a bill granting to the veterans of the Indian wars above mentioned an increase of pensions, thus placing the veterans of all these wars upon the same footing as the veterans of the Civil War. The number of the survivors of all Indian war veterans is now small; they are old and decrepit, and their ranks are fast becoming depleted, and we feel that their services to State and Nation have been sufficient to warrant the payment to them of a pension equivalent to that paid to the survivors of the Civil War.

It is hereby directed that a copy of this memorial, duly signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, and attested by the chief clerks of the two houses, be forthwith forwarded to each of Oregon's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Adopted by the Senate February 10, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*

Attest:

E. H. FLAGG, *Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Adopted by the house February 13, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Attest:

W. F. DRAGER, *Chief Clerk of the House.*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
STATE OF OREGON.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 8 with the original thereof, which was adopted by the senate February 10, 1911, and adopted by the house February 13, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 16th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BOURNE. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## House joint memorial No. 5.

A memorial to Congress for adoption by the House of Representatives and Senate, now in session, pertaining to protection of manufacturing industries in States in which the interstate-commerce laws at this time render ineffective protection to said manufacturing industries.

Whereas the manufacturers of Oregon and the home industries of this State are made to suffer through the lack of protection afforded on account of the rulings of the courts in reference to the interstate-commerce laws; and

Whereas the State of Oregon is being flooded with goods and with merchandise which, being made in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory, or other like institutions, are proving to be the detriment of the home industries of this State: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the State senate and the house of representatives now assembled do present this, a memorial, to Congress, requesting that Congress do protect the various States' industries by providing a law that all such penitentiary and penal made goods be stamped, labeled, or marked by the institution making such goods with the name of the institution, the date of manufacture, and that such goods or merchandise be so stamped, labeled, or marked before leaving such institution for interstate shipment; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Oregon's United States Senators and Representatives.

Adopted by the house February 6, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Concurred in by the senate February 14, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 5 with the original thereof, which was adopted by the house February 6, 1911, and concurred in by the senate February 14, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 16th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BOURNE. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which I ask may lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## House joint memorial No. 13.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives, Congress of the United States.*

GENTLEMEN: Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, would respectfully and earnestly represent to your honorable body that the pensions now granted under existing laws to the veterans of the Civil War are, by reason of advancing age and increasing infirmities, inadequate to the deserts and needs of these old soldiers who are so rapidly passing away.

We therefore urge upon your honorable body the passage of House bill 29346—the Sulloway bill—granting increased pensions to the survivors of the Civil War commensurate with their increasing age and infirmities.

The number of survivors of the Civil War is rapidly growing smaller and their ranks are fast becoming depleted, and we feel that their services to the Nation have been sufficient to warrant the payment to them of the pension provided for in this bill.

It is hereby directed that a copy of this memorial, duly signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, and attested by the chief clerks of the two houses, be immediately forwarded to each of the Oregon Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Adopted by the house February 13, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Attest:

W. F. DRAGER, *Chief Clerk of the House.*

Adopted by the senate February 14, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*

Attest:

E. H. FLAGG, *Chief Clerk of the Senate.*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully

inal thereof, which was adopted by the house February 13, 1911, and compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 13, with the original adopted by the senate February 14, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 16th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BOURNE. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which I ask may lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 8.

To the Congress of the United States, greeting:

Whereas numerous Volunteer regiments who enlisted for the War with Spain in 1898 that were sent to the Philippine Islands and did valiant service there in suppressing the Philippine Insurrection after the treaty of peace with Spain was signed were returned to the United States and mustered out without being paid the customary travel pay allowed soldiers under similar conditions:

Therefore we, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, earnestly pray your honorable body to enact into law a bill for the purpose of giving travel pay to all Volunteer soldiers who remained in the Philippine Islands doing service after the treaty of peace with Spain was signed and who have not heretofore obtained the same.

Adopted by the house February 6, 1911.

JOHN P. RUSK, *Speaker of the House.*

Concurred in by the senate February 14, 1911.

BEN SELLING, *President of the Senate.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 8 with the original thereof, which was adopted by the house February 6, 1911, and concurred in by the senate February 14, 1911, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 16th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

#### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Mr. GRONNA. I have received a letter from R. T. Kingman, of the Kingman Farm, Hillsboro, Traill County, N. Dak., dated February 16, 1911, with reference to reciprocity with Canada. I ask that the letter may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter presented by the Senator from North Dakota will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the letter.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, a question of privilege. Where did this document come from?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was presented by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], who asked unanimous consent that it be read.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is a most unusual thing to read into the RECORD.

Mr. GRONNA. I will say to the Senator from Idaho that I believe after the reading of the remainder of the letter he will be perfectly willing that it shall be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HEYBURN. Of course I do not arrogate to myself the right to criticize the judgment of another Senator in asking that matter be printed in the RECORD, but—

Mr. LODGE. Is it a petition?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; it is not a petition, I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a letter from an individual, the Chair understands.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; and it is a most unusual letter, and not at all within the character of letters which we are accustomed to admit into our records.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is being read by unanimous consent. If there is no objection, the Secretary will proceed with the reading.

Mr. LODGE. How long is it? We have not a great deal of time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary informs the Chair that it consists of six typewritten pages. The Secretary will proceed with the reading, if there be no objection.

The Secretary resumed the reading.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, sufficient of that document has been read for the Senate to understand the argument it contains against the reciprocity agreement. I think I will object to its further reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Will the Senate permit the document to be read? [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the Secretary will continue the reading.

The Secretary resumed the reading.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri will state it.

Mr. STONE. I ask whether a further objection can be entered to the reading of the document?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Whenever the reading of a document is objected to the question is decided by a vote of the Senate, under the rules of the Senate. The Senator from Missouri objected, the Chair put it to a vote, and the Senate voted that the document should be read. The Secretary will proceed with the reading.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the letter, which is as follows:

THE KINGMAN FARM,  
Hillsboro, N. Dak., February 16, 1911.

Hon. A. J. GRONNA,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Knowing from the newspapers your position in reference to this matter of reciprocity with Canada, knowing also that you must be overwhelmed with communications from others on this same subject, it seems useless for me to add my mite; but after reading Mr. Hill's speech delivered in Chicago I am so stirred up I can not help but express my resentment at his tirade and his unjust and unfair statements.

As one of those "ignorant farmers," with no reasoning power of my own, having been imposed upon by those "despicable, scheming demagogues," would like to ask Mr. Hill—

Why is he so ardently interested in the consummation of this agreement? Has he no "selfish axes to grind?"

Why Mr. Hill's visit to Washington at the time when negotiations were pending?

Why, the day after the vote in the House, did Great Northern stock advance on the New York Stock Exchange from \$1.29½ to \$1.36½?

Why this sudden announcement of his decision to build a \$2,000,000 depot in the city of Winnipeg?

Why all this childish, crazed interest all of a sudden in the welfare of the dear people?

There is a reason.

Let any fair-minded man take a Great Northern folder, inspect the map therein, and he will see the reason. He will find 12 separate Great Northern lines, or branches, running to the Canadian boundary line, five of them already penetrating into Canada, each of them merging with the three main lines from Minneapolis and Duluth, all built and in operation, ready to haul 50,000,000 or possibly 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat into the already well-supplied markets of Duluth and Minneapolis—markets that always have been and can always be well supplied from the northwestern farms within the borders of the United States.

Is it a wonder that Mr. Hill is interested, exerting every possible influence within his great power to bring about the consummation of this pact? During the years of 50-cent and 60-cent wheat and those big visibles he urged us to "hold on," telling us that in a few years increased consumption would go abreast of production and that we would then be independent of Liverpool and get fair prices for our wheat. Mr. Hill, with his new purposes, has evidently forgotten this, while now that we are within reach of that goal, with prospect for fair prices for our wheat, the floodgates of Canada are to be opened and the larger portion of her \$200,000,000 wheat crop dumped upon us, and he tells us now that it will be a good thing for us.

Since the agreement was announced on the 26th of January wheat has fallen 11½ cents in Duluth and only 4 cents, or, to be exact, 3½ cents, at Winnipeg. To be exact:

	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Jan. 26.....	\$1.05½	\$0.94½
Feb. 15.....	.94½	.90½
Depreciation.....	.11½	.04

The commission houses make no bones about the fact that it is a result of this measure, which they all agree must pass.

The membership price on the Minneapolis board has advanced \$750 in the last two weeks. All winter long the Minneapolis and Liverpool markets have been practically at the same level. Did Liverpool make the Minneapolis price?

A neighbor of mine who recently sold his farm just across the line from Portal tells me this morning that early in November, 1910, the elevator price of wheat at Estavan, his Canadian town, was 55 cents, while at Portal, on our side, the elevator price was 75 cents. He also tells me that farm land on our side was selling from \$25 to \$30 per acre, while just across the line the price was from \$15 to \$20. He sold his for \$18. I believe this statement to be true. Jim Hill might explain the difference in the price of wheat between the two towns; he might also explain why, at the same time, the elevator price in the Red River Valley was 95 cents and only 75 cents at Portal, 250 miles west; but of course the Great Northern dividend must be paid.

Take down the bars, flood our country with 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, or even 50,000,000 bushels, and see the result. Our farm price will then be the Liverpool price less the freight, commissions, and the loss from State dockages and mixing houses on the way.

As I understand it, the President is chiefly interested in lowering the cost of living. I do not know what per cent of the common people in the cities buy their bread of the bakers, but I feel sure it is a very large class. Will the lowering of the price of flour 25 cents, 50 cents, or even \$1 per barrel make any difference in the price of a loaf of bread? Will the lowering of the price of barley make any difference in the cost of a glass of beer? No doubt the big millers, the big commission houses of Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago, the railroads, and the big packers will be benefited. If the President is so anxious to lower the cost of living, why retain the duty on flour and the beef products? Do the big millers and the big packers need this protection?



Must the farmer make all the sacrifice? And, in this connection, are the producers of beef, pork, and mutton getting too much for their stuff? Take the Chicago live-stock quotations of February 15 and you will find beefs quoted from \$5 to \$6.80 per hundredweight; western steers, \$4.40 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.70; hogs, \$6.75 to \$7.30; sheep ewes and wethers, \$2.75 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.25. Deducting from these prices 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight for freight, shrinkage, and commission to get the net prices the farmer receives, it is a fair statement to say that the average price received by the farmers in the Mississippi Basin would not exceed 5 cents for their beef, 6 cents to 6½ cents for their hogs, and 3½ cents for their mutton. Is this too much? Are the farmers making more than a fair profit at these prices? Even the big packers are making a wholesale price on meats that is fair. From the Breeders' Gazette, of February 1, the last issue of which I have at hand, I find the following market price for beef cuts on the South Water Street Market, Chicago. This includes, mind you, the packers' profit and the South Water Street commission man's profit:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Ribs.....	12	11½	8½
Loins.....	14	13	10
Rounds.....	9	8½	8
Chucks.....	8	7½	6½
Plates.....	7	6½	5½

The same periodical tells me that the cold-storage plants are filled with mutton carcasses, which they find hard work to dispose of at from 5 cents to 8 cents dressed. Are these prices too high? No; 'tis the middle man who is causing the present high cost of living, and there you should look for relief. Pass this measure and you will not lower the cost of living to the consumer 10 cents a week. You will rob the farmer of millions, putting into the pocket of the middle man. You will lower the standard of farms, farm methods, and farm life, put one-fourth of our population back 25 years on the road of progress, open an avenue for millions of our accumulations in the development and upbuilding of a field in another land at the expense of our own, and when you are through you will find that one-third of our people have been robbed of their purchase power to buy the manufactured products of our land. But I fear the hand of Democracy is upon us! The Republican Party and its time-honored principles has been betrayed in the house of its friends. It seems incredible to us that 78 Republicans should have voted for this measure in the House. I am glad there are 88 left. I would like to grasp each one by the hand and congratulate him; and, sir, when free trade shall come equally to all of us, we will not complain, and when it does the other fellow may have time to reflect.

Jim Hill's speech in Chicago has stirred our people to the core. In my honest opinion, there is not a legitimate farmer in this State in favor of this measure. Our people appreciate the position you have taken and expect you and Senator McCUMBER to do your utmost in its defeat.

Sincerely, yours,

R. T. KINGMAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letter will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 32264) for the relief of Frances Coburn, Charles Coburn, and the heirs of Mary Morrisette, deceased, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1207) thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 10397) for the relief of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1208) thereon.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Pensions, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with amendments and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 32674) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors (Rept. No. 1209); and

A bill (H. R. 32435) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors (Rept. No. 1210).

Mr. GUGGENHEIM, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 9915) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of diseases of potatoes known as black scab and wart disease, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1211) thereon.

Mr. OLIVER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4107) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Schiffer, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1212) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 1648) for the relief of Catherine Ratchford, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1213) thereon.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 29157) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes,

reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1214) thereon.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 4183) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1216) thereon.

Mr. BRISTOW, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 9669) for the relief of Herbert Thompson, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1217) thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 16th instant, relative to the conveyance by the United States to the Government of Porto Rico of all the rights and title to the buildings and grounds of the insane asylum, known as the "Beneficencia Building," and the buildings and grounds known as the "San Juan Military Hospital," in San Juan, P. R., etc., intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 7746) to provide for the erection of a monument on the battle field of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the United States Signal Corps during the War of the Rebellion, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1218) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 6479) granting an honorable discharge to Matthew Logan, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1219) thereon.

#### GATE OF HEAVEN CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. LODGE. From the Committee on Finance I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 9874) to refund to the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, Mass., the duty collected on stained-glass windows, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refund to the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, Mass., \$3,832.59, collected as duty on stained-glass windows.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the report be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, February 14, 1911.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee, dated the 9th instant, inclosing copies of Senate bill 9874, authorizing the refund to the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, Mass., of duty collected on certain stained-glass windows.

The facts in this case, as appear from the records of this department, are as follows:

The windows in question arrived in four consignments and were covered by four different entries, dated March 3, March 30, April 6, and April 12, 1909, respectively. They were described upon the invoices as follows:

"One painted glass window," "portion of a painted glass window," "20 pieces of pictorial glass," and "part of a pictorial glass window," respectively, and were entered as pictorial opalescent glass windows.

The merchandise was consigned to Messrs. Clough & Wardner, and upon the face of each entry there was a statement reading substantially as follows: "Works of art, gift to Gate of Heaven Church, and not suitable for use as windows, and not commercially known as painted or stained-glass windows, and not for use as such."

Upon examination by the appraiser at Boston the merchandise was described either as painted-glass windows or parts thereof, with the advisory classification dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 112 of the tariff act of 1897.

After the windows were placed in position the collector and naval officer at Boston inspected them, and believing that they were entitled to free entry as pictorial paintings on glass under paragraph 703 of the tariff act of 1897, the entries were ordered by the collector to be liquidated free of duty, and they were so liquidated, one on March 30, two on April 13, and one on April 26, 1909, respectively.

Subsequently on further consideration, and in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Perry* (146 U. S. 71), the collector, with the concurrence of the naval officer, ordered the reliquidation of the entries, and assessed duty thereon at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 112 of the tariff act of 1897. This action was approved by the department December 23, 1909. (T. D. 30221.)

Against the reliquidation of the entries the importers filed protests, which protests are now pending before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The claim for refund of duties is based upon information from the collector of customs at Boston, furnished prior to importation to Mr. Clough, one of the architects of the said church, to the effect that the said windows would be admitted free of duty.

Upon this point the collector of customs at Boston reports as follows: "Early in the year 1909 Mr. Clough, of the firm of Clough & Wardner, architects, called at this office with illustrations of windows and, after the matter had been thoroughly discussed, in view of his statement that said windows were not commercially known as painted or stained-glass windows, and were not intended for use as windows and not suitable for such use, my predecessor, Mr. Lyman, expressed the opinion that such windows should be admitted free of duty under paragraph 703 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897."

In the case of *The United States v. Perry* (146 U. S., 71) the court held that certain painted-glass windows "consisting of pieces of variously colored glass, cut into regular shapes and fastened together by strips of lead, and intended to be used for decorative purposes in churches \* \* \*, placed upon the interior of the window frame and backed by an outer window of ordinary white glass," which were executed by artists of superior merit, were imported in fragments, and were commercially known as painted or stained-glass windows, were not entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 757 of the act of 1890, which were identical with those of paragraph 703 of the act of 1897.

To the same effect are the decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers in Treasury decision 10903 of March 7, 1891; Treasury decision 11711 of August 13, 1891; Treasury decision 13617 of December 9, 1892; and Treasury decision 28690 of January 15, 1908.

If, upon this state of facts, Congress sees fit to grant relief, this department perceives no objection thereto.

Respectfully, FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, Secretary.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT GILMER, TEX.

Mr. CULBERSON. From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I report back with an amendment the bill (S. 10095) to provide for the acquisition of a site on which to erect a public building at Gilmer, Tex., and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment in line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "six," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site on which to erect a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office in Gilmer, Tex., at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$6,000.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least 40 feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL B. RYAN.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on Claims I report favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 19756) for the relief of Michael B. Ryan, son and administrator de bonis non of John S. Ryan, deceased, and I submit a report (No. 1206) thereon. I call the attention of the senior Senator from South Carolina to the report.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay Michael B. Ryan, son and administrator de bonis non of John S. Ryan, deceased, late of Charleston, S. C., or to his legal representatives, \$14,582.04, to be taken and accepted as a full and final release and discharge of his claim against the United States as found by the Court of Claims under the act approved March 12, 1863.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLEMENT A. LOUNSBERRY.

Mr. DIXON. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back with an amendment the bill (S. 8047) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to muster Clement A. Lounsberry as colonel of the Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and I submit a report (No. 1205) thereon.

Mr. BURROWS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. It simply gives the beneficiary the rank without emoluments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the fact that the Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry remained continuously from a date prior to March 11, 1865, to May 30,

1865, below the minimum number fixed by law to entitle it to a colonel, and that a commission of that grade and organization was not issued to Clement A. Lounsberry until June 8, 1865, shall be no bar to the application in the case of said Lounsberry, or of anyone claiming under him, of the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 4, 1897, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Clement A. Lounsberry."

JAMES JONES.

Mr. DIXON. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 9221) for the relief of James Jones, and I submit a report (No. 1204) thereon. I call the attention of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania to the report.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes that in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, James Jones shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, on the 2d day of May, 1863, but no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

Mr. BURKETT. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (S. 5912) to establish and disburse a public-school teachers' retirement fund for the District of Columbia, to report it with amendments, and I submit a report (No. 1215) thereon. I wish to state that at the earliest moment—to-morrow, perhaps, if I can get recognition—I shall call up the bill for consideration and passage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I report back with amendments the bill (H. R. 31596) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and I submit a report (No. 1220) thereon. I give notice that I shall endeavor to call up the bill to-morrow or at the first opportunity thereafter for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

MOBILE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate passed the bill (H. R. 31538) to authorize the Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Railroad Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Alabama, to construct a bridge over and across the Mobile River and its navigable channels on a line opposite the city of Mobile, Ala. The bill was returned to the House of Representatives for the signature of the Speaker; but it was discovered that a serious mistake had been made and that it was necessary to recall it in order that it might be amended. Therefore the votes by which the bill was read the third time and passed by the Senate were reconsidered. The bill is now on the table, and I ask unanimous consent that it be taken up in order that I may offer an amendment to it and that it may be passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The votes by which the bill was read the third time and passed have been reconsidered. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the bill may be considered. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Railway Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Alabama, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a drawbridge and its



approaches thereto, across the Mobile River, at a point in the county of Mobile suitable to the interests of navigation not farther south than the north bank of the Chickasaw Creek at its mouth; to be approved by the Secretary of War in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the act of Congress approved March 26, 1908, entitled "An act to authorize the Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Railway Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Alabama, to construct a bridge over and across the Mobile River and its navigable channels on a line approximately east of the north boundary line of the city of Mobile, Ala.," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, and repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Railway Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Alabama, to construct a bridge over and across the Mobile River and its navigable channels above the city of Mobile, Ala."

#### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Mr. SMOOT. On the 13th instant, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] presented a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the legislative committee of the National Grange, of Concord, N. H., relative to the proposed Canadian reciprocal agreement, and the letter was referred to the Committee on Printing for action. I report from that committee the letter and move that it be printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. No. 829).

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. On the 14th instant the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] presented a letter signed by ex-Gov. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, and requested that it be printed as a Senate document, and it was referred to the Committee on Printing for action. I report from that committee the letter and move that it be printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. No. 828).

The motion was agreed to.

#### POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate ordered to a third reading and passed the bill (S. 288) for the creation of the police and firemen's relief fund, to provide for the retirement of members of the police and fire departments, to establish a method of procedure for such retirement, and for other purposes. I ask that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to reconsider will be entered, and the request for the return of the bill from the House of Representatives will be agreed to, in the absence of objection.

#### CLAIM OF WILLIAM D. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. BURNHAM, from the Committee on Claims, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 361), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the claims of William D. Graham (S. 88); the heirs of Harmon Snyder, deceased (S. 98); George A. Davis, administrator of Mrs. Martha N. Davis, deceased (S. 100); George A. Davis, administrator of Patrick Brady, deceased (S. 102); the estate of Joseph Brannon, deceased (S. 1096); George L. Whitmore (S. 1107); the estate of F. C. Blackmer, deceased (S. 1391); Sarah R. Bexley, administratrix of the estate of the late Augustus R. Bexley (S. 1392); the estate of Victor Falsons, deceased (S. 1465); the estate of Frederick Arbour, deceased (S. 1466); Mrs. C. A. Grose (S. 1508); William Hayes (S. 1651); the county court of Owen County, Ky. (S. 2007); Charles E. Currier (S. 2011); the estate of Matthew A. McCain (S. 2473); the estate of Richard White (S. 2474); Julien Semere (S. 2585); the heirs or estate of Louis Vuagnat, deceased (S. 2595); Jacob W. Brower and John M. Brower, heirs of Thomas M. Brower, deceased (S. 2671); the legal representatives of the estate of Thomas A. Hendricks, deceased (S. 2689); K. H. Lewis and W. F. Lewis (S. 2692); the estate of Stephen Herren (S. 2951); the heirs of Amasa Ezell, deceased (S. 3064); the heirs or estate of J. J. Brison, deceased (S. 3074); H. J. Brewer (S. 3076); John T. Spence or his legal representatives (S. 3565); the heirs of Ambrose Hord, deceased (S. 3581); Miss Pattie J. Daffan (S. 3585); heirs or estate of Thornton Martin, deceased (S. 3613); heirs or estate of John Sanford, deceased (S. 3683); the heirs of John G. Freeman, deceased (S. 3738); the heirs of John J. Johnson, deceased (S. 3741); the estate of John Diehl, deceased (S. 3742); the heirs of Peter Pope, deceased (S. 3743); the heirs or estate of Andre N. Robin, deceased (S. 4043); heirs or estate of Louis Lalonde, deceased (S. 4045); heirs or estate of Alexandre Carsayo, deceased (S. 4061); heirs or estate of Chevalier Thibodeaux, deceased (S. 4070); heirs or estate of Don Louis Thibodeaux, deceased (S. 4072); heirs or estate of Pierre Meaux, deceased (S. 4074); heirs or estates of Sarah E. Wedelstedt and Nimrod Berk, deceased (S. 4345); Kate Oakes Smith (S. 4470); Fredericca Kimmerling (S. 4559); Christian Christensen (S. 4688); the heirs of Mrs. C. M. J. Williamson (S. 4944); the heirs of Benjamin Whitehead (S. 4945); the heirs of Nannette Switzer (S. 4953); the heirs of Louis Cato, deceased (S. 4957); W. C. Bradley (S. 5005); Abraham Curran (S. 5120); Capt. William Hill (S. 5380); the heirs of Anderson Couch (S. 5381); the estate of John D. Johnston, deceased

(S. 5392); the estate of August Landry, sr., deceased (S. 5859); Francis M. Price (S. 6358); William W. Hearne (S. 6394); C. B. Kinnett (S. 6396); the estate of Oliver Frazer, deceased (S. 6399); the estate of Thomas K. Ball, deceased (S. 6411); the estate of J. Milton Best, deceased (S. 6413); the estate of Solomon Jones, deceased (S. 6414); the estate of John H. Seebolt, deceased (S. 6416); J. R. Clifford (S. 6426); the heirs of J. H. Peoples (S. 6498); the widow and heirs of David Phillips, deceased (S. 6545); Sergt. James W. Kingdon (S. 6625); Thomas J. Lloyd (S. 6714); the heirs of Thomas Jones, deceased, and others (S. 6730); Elizabeth A. Pendleton, administratrix of the estate of William Bailey, deceased (S. 7156); George W. Lackey, surviving partner of the firm of William Lackey & Sons (S. 7237); the heirs or estate of Hypolite Mallet, deceased (S. 7456); the heirs or estate of Adelaide E. Lancelos, deceased (S. 7458); Gabriel Sam (S. 7463); the heirs or estate of John Tullis, deceased (S. 7464); the heirs or estate of Francois Poupon, deceased (S. 7468); the heirs or estate of Alexander Nezat, deceased (S. 7472); the heirs of Sarah Quick, deceased (S. 7889); Columbus Doom and the estate of Ben Doom, deceased (S. 7915); the estate of John McCauley, deceased (S. 8010); the heirs of C. T. Clatterbuck, deceased (S. 8244); heirs or estate of James C. Hoover, deceased (S. 8329); the estate of James M. Alexander, deceased (S. 8537); the estate of George W. Yancey, deceased (S. 8573); the estate of Samuel G. Mason, deceased (S. 8579); the estate of Marcus M. Walker, deceased (S. 8580); William Beans (S. 8614); heirs or estate of Charles Lesseps, deceased (S. 8705); John D. Olivier and the estates of Adelaide and Prosper Olivier, deceased (S. 8708); heirs or estate of Daniel Holliday, deceased (S. 8709); heirs or estate of Paul Pitre, deceased (S. 8711); the International Telephone Co., of Boston, Mass. (S. 8760); the estate of John H. Hanly, deceased (S. 8807); owners of property at Popham Beach, Me., on account of depreciation in value of same by reason of the location of heavy guns at Fort Baldwin and the firing thereof (S. 9158); the estate of Dr. Samuel Jack, deceased (S. 9615); the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Gallipolis, Ohio (S. 9644); William Haycraft and others (S. 9668); A. M. Randolph and the other children and heirs of Robert Lee Randolph, deceased (S. 9757); William Crosby (S. 9907); the estate of the late John W. Clous (S. 9968); James D. Gilman (S. 10033); John E. Hillyard and Ada Walker, formerly Hillyard (S. 10034); Herbert H. Russell (S. 10133); the heirs of David Tuckwiller, deceased (S. 10139); the heirs of James H. Williams, deceased (S. 10153); the heirs of J. W. Porter, deceased (S. 10154); the heirs of Etienne Chappuis, deceased (S. 10169); William Ioder and others (S. 10173); the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, near Winnboro, S. C. (S. 10270); the trustees of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Warren County, Miss. (S. 10294); George T. Read (S. 10449); the First Baptist Church, La Fayette, Ga. (S. 10464); heirs or estate of Samuel Bradford, deceased (S. 10486); the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Trinity, Ala. (S. 10488); Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher (S. 10502); C. C. Tolson, his heirs or legal representatives (S. 10513); the heirs of Moses Crow (S. 10514); the executors or administrators of Columbus D. Smith, deceased (S. 10532); the heirs at law of Louisa G. Zollcoffer, deceased (S. 10534); Elias E. Barnes (S. 10537); J. M. Connors and George D. Wright, for amount expended in building wagon roads and bridges in the United States forest reserve on the North Fork of the Boise River, Idaho (S. 10597); James D. Evans (S. 10604); William F. Norris (S. 10614); the Catholic Church at Dalton, Ga. (S. 10622); the late Harrison S. Weeks (S. 10628); James D. White (S. 10637); the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (S. 10684); the Sanford & Brooks Co. (S. 10685); Loren B. Sylvester (S. 10704); the heirs or estate of Pierre Cormier, deceased (S. 10737); Theophile Pann (S. 10739); John L. Smith and others (S. 10748); Clara D. Miller (S. 10755); the owners of the steamers Harry Brown and Stella Moren (S. 10802); Christopher H. McNally and certain other Army officers and their heirs or legal representatives (S. 10806); the heirs of Philippe Francois Renaut (S. 10810); the legal representatives of George Neitzey, deceased, surviving partner of Neitzey & Acker (S. 10820); S. and W. Welch and others (S. 10828); the Pawnee Tribe of Indians against the United States (S. 10830); A. M. Williams, jr., administrator of Edward Cleve (S. 10832); Fred Stitzel, surviving partner of the firm of Stitzel Bros. (S. 10834); the estate of William W. Parrish, deceased (S. 10835); John W. Stockett (S. 10838); Frank J. Boudnot (S. 10841); Victor Beaulac and others (S. 10842); John H. Baker and others (S. 10844); the trustees of the Christian Church of Cadiz, Ky. (S. 10848); Daniel Robinson, major, United States Army, retired (S. 10861); and the trustees of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Yorktown, Va. (S. 10871), now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Tucker Act. And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROOT:

A bill (S. 10862) to alter the regulations respecting the manner of holding elections for Senators; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 10863) to give the consent of Congress to the building of a bridge by the city of Northport, Wash., over the Columbia River at Northport; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG:

A bill (S. 10864) granting an increase of pension to Minnie A. Curtis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 10865) to transfer the Alaskan Cable & Telegraph System to the Post Office Department; and

A bill (S. 10866) authorizing the sale of lands within the Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation, State of Wyoming, to the Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyo.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 10867) granting an increase of pension to Lewis J. Hinkley (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GUGGENHEIM:

A bill (S. 10868) granting an increase of pension to Ellen C. Welch (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 10869) for the relief of the White River Utes, the Southern Utes, the Uncompahgre Utes, the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute Indians, known also as the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians of Colorado; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 10870) to establish the United States university; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MARTIN:

A bill (S. 10871) for the relief of the trustees of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Yorktown, Va. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment relative to the rank of petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$462.79 to pay the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md., surety on survey, for advances made by that company for completion of survey contract No. 503, Montana, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding legal title of the United States to certain land in the city of Washington, D. C., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to extend the limit of cost of the immigration station, Philadelphia, Pa., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Mr. CRAWFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 32216) to promote reciprocal trade relations with Canada, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—ETIENNE CHAPPUIS, DECEASED.

On motion of Mr. BURNHAM, it was

Ordered, That there be withdrawn from the files of the Senate the papers accompanying S. 5553, a bill for the relief of the heirs at law of Etienne Chappuis, deceased, and S. 7616, a bill referring the claim of the owners of the steamers Harry Brown and Stella Moren to the Court of Claims, both of the Sixty-first Congress, no adverse reports having been made thereon.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—EMMA C. YOUNG.

On motion of Mr. PENROSE, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in the case of Emma C. Young, accompanying Senate bill 8287, Sixty-first Congress, second session, subject to the provision of clause 2 of Rule XXX.

#### THE THIRD DEGREE.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 362), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the select committee of the Senate appointed by the Vice President under authority of a resolution of the Senate adopted on April 30, 1910, to inquire into and report to the Senate the facts as to the alleged practice of administering what is known as the "third degree" by officers or employees of the United States for the purpose of extorting from those charged with crime statements and confessions, and also as to any other practices tending to prevent or impair the fair and impartial administration of the criminal law, is hereby continued after the 4th of March, 1911, and during the next session of Congress, with the same powers and duties as described in said resolution.

#### ELK IN WYOMING.

Mr. CURTIS. I present an article relative to the condition of the elk in the State of Wyoming. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

There being no objection, the article was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A MILE OF STARVING ELK.

Out of the West there comes from the famous Jacksons Hole country a plain, unvarnished tale of truth told by a plain, unvarnished man of the mountains, in which it is made apparent that all of these things have happened and are happening now in Wyoming. And to back up that story, this man brings the evidence of the camera.

Thirty thousand elk are wintering in the Jacksons Hole country in Wyoming. They are not wary or timorous, these elk. They do not shun the haunts of man. On the contrary, they come up to his doors. For they are starving, and the State of Wyoming is feeding them \$5,000 worth of hay in an effort to keep them alive until the snow is gone and the growths of springtime will furnish them with the natural food which a hard winter has taken from them.

Thirty thousand starving elk!

It sounds like one of the tall stories that westerners reserve for eastern consumption, but it isn't. The camera doesn't lie unless it is tampered with, and Ben Sheffield, of Moran, Wyo., who made the eloquent pictures on this page, did nothing to his instrument that a good photographer should not do. He just went down to Jackson, smuggled himself down in a load of hay, and drove out into the valley around the town.

The elk came trotting around the load. Thousands of them came, until the wagon was the center of an ocean of brown bodies and tossing heads. Then Sheffield turned loose his films, and the pictures are the result. After the picture taking the hay was pitched off to the waiting animals, which struggled and fought for a mouthful much like the ordinary Holstein cows of local fame.

Aside from the deplorable circumstances of inevitable starvation for a large number of the elk, the mere figures which develop in telling the tale of the Jacksons Hole elk are such as to startle the average American in whose ears is constantly dinned the song that all big game is going the way of the buffalo, and that the deer, the moose, the mountain sheep, and the elk, the largest species of American wild game, soon will have vanished from the face of the earth and become, like the buffalo, a subject for lamentation and national shame.

Whatever may have happened to the elk in other portions of the country, it is evident that in Wyoming it is far from the possibility of immediate extinction. A glance at the figures incident to the situation as it exists at present will show that the elk still is with us in numbers to satisfy even the most hoglish sportsman:

Sixty thousand elk are wintering in Jacksons Hole.

Thirty thousand of them are being fed by the State.

Twenty-five thousand of these 30,000 would starve but for this aid from man.

Five thousand of them will starve in spite of it.

Twenty-five thousand of them will be saved by feeding.

Fifty-five thousand elk will be alive in Jacksons Hole when the snow leaves.

Unless an epidemic of disease should break out among the herds and carry them away by thousands, Wyoming next fall will continue to be a paradise for the hunter of big game.

The conditions as they exist near Jackson this last winter are without precedent. It is doubtful if the eyes of white men ever beheld as many elk herded together in one locality. Possibly at some long past time, when elk and buffalo roamed the prairie without fear of smokeless powder or telescope sights, Indians may have seen as many or more, but since civilization set up its tepee near Jacksons Lake it is certain that no such numbers ever congregated at a single time for man's inspection.

The elk, unlike the departed buffalo, does not love to live together in countless multitudes. Although, like all members of the deer family, it is possessed of the herding instinct, it prefers to dwell in regiments rather than in great armies. Under normal conditions the elk finds a couple of thousands of its numbers about right for a community, and this number forms a band which picks its feeding ground and lives contentedly by itself. But when a hard winter sets in all bands set forth for the regions where the snow is light and the feed plentiful, and in Wyoming this happens to be in the Jacksons Hole country along Flat Creek.

Jacksons Hole is a valley 60 miles long and 10 miles wide, which lies about 60 miles south of Yellowstone National Park. Completely surrounded by the Teton, Big Horn, and Gros Ventre mountain ranges, it is the one section in that region which is well protected against the killing weather of a Wyoming winter. Particularly it is protected in the southern end along Flat Creek. The temperature is higher there and the snowfall lighter than in any other section of the State. As a result the country has become the natural wintering ground of the elk.

This winter was one of the hardest that Wyoming ever has had, and that is saying much. All over the State the snow lay 4 feet deep, save in the southern end of Jacksons Hole, where a foot or 18 inches was the average. The cold and the snow driving them from their chosen feeding grounds in the mountains to the north and west, the various big bands of elk one by one gave up the fight to remain in their old winter homes and struck out to the southward, toward the protected hay country along Flat Creek.

Over the long, cold trails, breaking through breast-deep snow in the foothills, dying by scores in prairie blizzards, they came by the thousands, all heading for the same destination. Through the snow-choked mountain passes leading into the valley they fought their way, thin, weak, and starving, panting for a sight of the valley below. Nearing the valley their trails converged; one band joined another, which in time drew to it other recruits until in the end there was a continual stream of starving elk pouring over the mountains, hurrying desperately southward to where they would find food and protection.

Then nature played one of those ironical little jokes with which it loves to remind its children, animal or human, of their helplessness and dependence. The snow was light in Jacksons Hole, sure enough. But at the beginning of the winter a few warm days had been followed by a sudden killing spell of cold. The first 6 inches of snow melting under the sun of the warm days, had immediately been frozen by the sudden cold. On top of this fell about a foot of soft, white snow. The starving creatures, rushing on to the feeding ground, where before there always had been food in plenty, scraped through the top snow and struck their sharp hoofs against a 6-inch layer of solid ice.

Beneath the ice there was grass in plenty. It might as well have not been there at all. The elk could not reach it. They pawed vainly at the hard surface, then wandered about, frantically searching for willows or other shrubs or dropping in their tracks according entirely to their condition.

Sixty thousand of them came rushing into the valley. Thirty thousand of them remained scattered in small herds along the northern end and were found along the rivers and in the surrounding mountains. Thirty thousand rushed to the valley's southern end, stripped the willows along Flat Creek to the ground in a few days, and then looked



dumbly around, with starvation for nine-tenths of their number staring them in the face. Majestic antlered bulls bellowed their final pang of hunger and fell helpless into the snow beside the weak cow or calf. The white face of the valley became dotted here and there with little brown heaps. Flat Creek became choked with lumps of similar description.

From far away these lumps looked like rocks; on closer inspection they became dead elk with the bones sticking through the hide. There were hundreds of them within a few days. There would have been thousands in a few weeks. Then the hand of man took a part in the unequal combat against nature.

In the middle of February the settlers in Jacksons Hole became alarmed at the terrible fate awaiting 25,000 of the noblest game animals of the West. It was certain that this number would perish unless they were fed and fed at once. Seven hundred dollars was raised among the settlers for the purchase of hay, and an appeal made to the legislature for help for the starving elk. One week later State Game Warden Nowlan came into the town of Jackson with the news that \$5,000 had been appropriated by the State for the care of the elk during the winter. The legislature had acted promptly, and the elk were saved.

In their semidomestication the animals roam to within easy gunshot of town, and on March 17, the day during which Mr. Sheffield made the pictures, an excited citizen of Jackson came running to the hotel with a demand for the "fellow with the camera."

"Come on with me," he cried when Sheffield appeared. "I'll show you a chance for a picture that will beat them all."

Hurriedly he led the way to the rear of a grocery store. A noble bull elk was nosing around among a pile of tin cans, searching for a stray morsel of canned corn or tomato.

Sheffield set up his camera. Then he took it down without making exposure.

"What's the matter?" queried the guide. "Can't you get him?"

"Yes," said Sheffield, "but if I took that picture and showed it for a wild elk, every man who saw it would call me a liar. So what's the use?"

Thus the world lost a pictorial record of one feature of a condition which never existed before in the wild animal world, and which probably never will exist again. For even Jackson, Wyo., will hardly ever have another 30,000 elk coming to its doors and begging to be fed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution:

S. 8736. An act providing for the releasing of the claim of the United States Government to arpent lot No. 44, in the old city of Pensacola, Fla.;

S. 10690. An act providing for aids to navigation along the Livingstone Channel, Detroit River, Mich.;

S. 10757. An act to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.," approved February 26, 1904; and

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1911.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 21613. An act for the relief of Francis E. Rosier; and

H. R. 23695. An act to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of Mississippi at the city of Clarksdale, in said district.

#### LAND IN PENSACOLA, FLA.

Mr. FLETCHER. A few days ago the Senate passed a bill providing for the releasing of the claim of the United States Government to a certain lot in the old city of Pensacola, Fla. The House has passed a similar bill and it is now before the Senate. It is the bill (H. R. 31987) providing for the releasing of the claim of the United States Government to arpent lot No. 44, in the old city of Pensacola, Fla. I ask the Chair to lay the bill before the Senate, with a view to its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill indicated, for which the Senator from Florida asks present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### THOMAS SEALS.

Mr. SCOTT. I desire to ask unanimous consent to call up a House bill to correct the record of a soldier, and the reason I ask it at this crowded time is because there is a bill pending in the House, and we have to correct his record here before the bill can be acted on there. It is the bill (H. R. 16268) for the relief of Thomas Seals.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to add at the end of the bill the following proviso:

*Provided*, That no pension shall accrue from the date the name of said Thomas Seals was dropped from the pension rolls to the date of the approval of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That in the administration of the pension laws Thomas Seals shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as private in Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 6th day of August, 1862: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue from the date the name of said Thomas Seals was dropped from the pension rolls to the date of the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 9693) to provide for the payment of the traveling and other expenses of United States circuit and district judges when holding court at places other than where they reside.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "their," to strike out "actual and necessary expenses of travel and maintenance" and insert "necessary expenses of travel, and their reasonable expenses, not to exceed \$10 per day, actually incurred for maintenance," so as to read:

That hereafter the circuit and district judges of the United States, and the judges of the district courts of the United States in Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, shall be allowed and paid their necessary expenses of travel, and their reasonable expenses, not to exceed \$10 per day, actually incurred for maintenance, consequent upon their attending court in pursuance of law at any place other than their official place of residence.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PASSED ASST. PAYMASTER EDWIN M. HACKER.

Mr. TAYLOR. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 10476) for the relief of Passed Asst. Paymaster Edwin M. Hacker.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment in line 7, after the word "Navy," to strike out the remainder of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### COMPANIES B, C, AND D, TWENTY-FIFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resolution (S. Res. 358) submitted by Mr. BULKLEY yesterday, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate a list of names of soldiers of Companies B, C, and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, recommended as eligible for reenlistment by the "court of inquiry relative to the affray at Brownsville, Tex.," who have applied for reenlistment or have reenlisted under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, and special orders of the War Department, numbered Special Order 79, April 7, 1909, convening court of inquiry.

#### SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Mr. BURROWS. I notice on the Calendar of Business that—it is agreed by unanimous consent, and upon the request of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LORIMER], that on Wednesday—

To-morrow—

immediately upon the conclusion of the routine morning business, he may address the Senate upon the question of his election thereto.

I desire to state to the Senate that after that address and the remarks of any other Senator who may desire to address the Senate it is my purpose to call for a vote upon the question involved.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Before adjournment?

Mr. PENROSE. Before adjournment?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am glad to hear that, Mr. President.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections relative to certain charges relating to the election of WILLIAM LORIMER, a Senator from the State of Illinois, by the Legislature of that State, made in obedience to Senate resolution 264.

Mr. BEVERIDGE addressed the Senate. After having spoken for some time,

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

Mr. BORAH. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Senator from Indiana will proceed.

Mr. BEVERIDGE resumed his speech. After having spoken in all about four hours and a half, with interruptions,

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will inquire of the Senator from Indiana whether he feels like continuing this evening. He has been speaking for a long time. I know the Senator must be very much exhausted.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I feel perfectly strong, but I doubt very much whether at this time of the night, with what I have before me, there having been a good deal of interruption, I can conclude. If satisfactory, I can go on after the unanimous consent to-morrow.

Mr. GALLINGER. What would be the Senator's preference in regard to the matter?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I think, with the testimony remaining, and the law also, as I have finished with only two witnesses and gotten into a third, and there are many others, it is probably impossible at this late hour to conclude to-night, and I can go on after the unanimous consent to-morrow.

[For Mr. BEVERIDGE's entire speech see Senate proceedings of Friday, February 24.]

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask the Senator to withhold that motion for a moment. I yield the floor now with the understanding, of course, that I shall conclude my remarks to-morrow after the unanimous consent, of which notice has been given.

Mr. KEAN. I do not understand the Senator. After the morning business?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think it would be better for the Senator from Indiana to conclude after the morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRANDEGEE in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire renew his motion?

Mr. GALLINGER. I renew my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator will withhold the motion for a moment—

Mr. GALLINGER. I withhold the motion.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I should like to know if unanimous consent has been given to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] to proceed to-morrow after the time consumed under the other unanimous-consent agreement which was made?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No request for unanimous consent has been placed before the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then, Mr. President, I will ask unanimous consent, with the acquiescence of the Senator from Indiana, that he be permitted to conclude his remarks to-morrow after the time has been consumed under the unanimous consent previously granted by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire withhold his motion?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will withhold my motion, Mr. President. I will, however, make the suggestion that I do not think it would be quite the fair thing for the Senator from Indiana to close the discussion. I hope that there will be an opportunity after the morning hour for the Senator to conclude. I think we can arrange that.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The only trouble about it, Mr. President—and that is why I was trying to conclude to-day—is that the very unusual thing was done the other day by the sitting Member of getting unanimous consent to address the Senate immediately after the morning business. As we all know, a unanimous-consent agreement can not be set aside by a subsequent unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. GALLINGER. No.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. So that if I go on at all to-morrow, I suppose that I can not help going on after one unanimous consent has been exhausted. I regret that, and was surprised at it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then, Mr. President, I wish to say, if I understood the Senator from New Hampshire correctly with

reference to the suggestion that the sitting Member should close the debate, that I do not understand that that unanimous consent was granted to cover that proposition.

Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. BEVERIDGE. Oh, no.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Had it been, I should have certainly objected. I wish to say on that point, Mr. President, that since the sitting Member has not seen fit to offer his testimony in this case as a witness before the investigating committee it seems to me that he ought not to be permitted—and I for one should object to his being permitted—to offer his testimony, as it were, in writing by giving him the opportunity to conclude this debate, without the chance being given to the Senate or to some Member of the Senate of thoroughly reviewing what he may submit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that other Senators desire to speak.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I will say for the information of the Senator from Wisconsin—who is entirely right in his position—that the request for unanimous consent, of course, did not involve closing the debate or otherwise; but merely that the Senator from Illinois should address the Senate immediately after the routine morning business. That unanimous-consent agreement, like all unanimous-consent agreements, unfortunately, can not be changed, even if we were to try to change it, even by unanimous consent. Thereafter, Mr. President, I have no doubt at least that there are many Senators who will ask that a vote shall be taken before adjournment on that day or at some convenient time. So the only thing that remains for me is to go on to-morrow, after the unanimous consent already given has been exhausted; and it was for that I understood the Senator from Wisconsin asked unanimous consent for me. Then any Senator will have an opportunity, which nobody can cut off, of saying what he pleases.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, this matter—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has asked unanimous consent that the Senator from Indiana be allowed to proceed to conclude his remarks to-morrow upon the termination of the existing unanimous-consent agreement already entered on the calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it seems to me it is unnecessary to give unanimous consent. The Senator from Indiana can do that, and we could not foreclose him if we tried.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I think that is true; but I was rather surprised at the unanimous consent.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have given notice that I may occupy a few minutes; but I will take my chances to-morrow or on some other day. I will not be in the way of the Senator from Indiana, I will say to him.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am sure of that.

Mr. GALLINGER. So, I think, Mr. President, that I will renew my motion.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Then, I take it for granted, if the Senator will withhold his motion for a moment, that there is no unanimous consent going to be granted, although having been granted to the sitting Member I do not see why it should not be granted to a member of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. I might ask it for myself, then.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is true. I take it, then, that it is understood, at least there is an agreement among us—a gentlemen's agreement—that after the expiration of the unanimous consent to-morrow—that is, after the address of the sitting Member—I shall be permitted to conclude my remarks.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly; we can not prevent the Senator from doing that. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 574) to authorize J. W. Vance, L. L. Allen, C. F. Helwig, and H. V. Worley, of Pierce City, Mo., to construct a dam across the James River in Stone County, Mo., and to divert a portion of its waters through a tunnel into the said river to create electric power, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 10430. An act to authorize the establishment of a marine biological station on the Gulf coast of the State of Florida;



H. R. 18696. An act to provide for a suitable memorial to the memory of the North American Indian;

H. R. 18893. An act relating to the title of lands inherited by minor heirs of Indian allottees, and sold by order of court, and for other purposes;

H. R. 31651. An act providing for adjustment of conflict between placer and lode locators of phosphate lands;

H. R. 31652. An act to authorize the Central Vermont Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the arm of Lake Champlain between the towns of Alburg and Swanton, Vt.;

H. R. 32170. An act for the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska; and

H. R. 32220. An act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the town of High Landing, Red Lake County, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Red Lake River.

The message further announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to return to the House the bill (H. R. 25081) for the relief of Helen S. Hogan, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing for the printing and binding, in the form of eulogies, of 17,100 copies of the proceedings upon the unveiling of the statue of Baron von Steuben in Washington, December 7, 1910, etc., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 26150. An act to authorize the construction of drawless bridges across a certain portion of the Charles River in the State of Massachusetts;

H. J. Res. 146. Joint resolution creating a commission to investigate and report on the advisability of the establishment of permanent maneuvering grounds, camp of inspection, rifle and artillery ranges for troops of the United States at or near the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, and to likewise report as to certain lands in the State of Tennessee proposed to be donated to the United States for said purposes;

S. 10757. An act to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.," approved February 26, 1904;

S. 8736. An act providing for the releasing of the claim of the United States Government to arpent lot No. 44, in the old city of Pensacola, Fla.;

S. 10690. An act providing for aids to navigation along the Livingstone Channel, Detroit River, Mich.;

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1911;

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of the message of the President, together with the report of the agent of the United States, in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague; and

S. 10431. An act to authorize the Argenta Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 31652. An act to authorize the Central Vermont Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the arm of Lake Champlain between the towns of Alburg and Swanton, Vt.; and

H. R. 32220. An act to authorize the board of supervisors of the town of High Landing, Red Lake County, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Red Lake River.

H. R. 10430. An act to authorize the establishment of a marine biological station on the Gulf coast of the State of Florida, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

H. R. 18696. An act to provide a suitable memorial to the memory of the North American Indian, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 18893. An act relating to the title of lands inherited by minor heirs of Indian allottees and sold by order of court, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 31651. An act providing for adjustment of conflict between placer and lode locators of phosphate lands, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 32170. An act for the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

#### HELEN S. HOGAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 61) of the House of Representatives, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to return to the House the bill (H. R. 25081) for the relief of Helen S. Hogan.*

#### STATUE OF BARON VON STEUBEN.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 58) of the House of Representatives, which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there shall be printed and bound in the form of eulogies, with accompanying illustrations, 17,100 copies of the proceedings upon the unveiling of the statue of Baron von Steuben in Washington, December 7, 1910, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 to be delivered to the National German-American Alliance for such distribution as said alliance may desire to make, and the remaining 100 copies shall be bound in full morocco and distributed through the Department of State to the descendants of Baron von Steuben and the speakers who took part in said celebration.*

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE AMOS L. ALLEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRANDEGEE in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 17, 1911.

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. AMOS L. ALLEN, a Representative from the State of Maine.

*Resolved*, That a committee of eight Members of the House (with such Members of the Senate as may be joined) be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Maine will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 363) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. AMOS L. ALLEN, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

*Resolved*, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the family of the deceased.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, February 22, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate February 21, 1911.*

##### COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Frank L. Gilbert, of Wisconsin, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Wisconsin, in place of Frank R. Bentley, resigned; this appointment to take effect not earlier than April 30, 1911.

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Charles B. Witmer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge, middle district of Pennsylvania, vice Robert W. Archbald, appointed circuit judge.

##### RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Maurice M. Kaighn, of Utah, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, his term expiring February 25, 1911. (Reappointment.)

##### REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Ernest D. R. Thompson, of Utah, to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, his term expiring February 25, 1911. (Reappointment.)

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS.

##### To be major general.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, to be major general, with rank from March 14, 1911, vice Maj. Gen.

Charles L. Hodges, to be retired from active service by operation of law March 13, 1911.

*To be brigadier general.*

Col. George S. Anderson, Ninth Cavalry, to be brigadier general, with rank from March 20, 1911, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, to be retired from active service by operation of law March 19, 1911.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Alexander P. Landry, of New York, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from February 20, 1911, vice Chaplain Neil P. Brennan, Eighth Cavalry, resigned May 1, 1910.

Rev. Edward F. Brophy, of New York, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from February 20, 1911, vice Chaplain John Rivera, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, resigned August 31, 1910.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from February 16, 1911.*

Charles Adams, of Illinois.  
 Frank Allport, of Illinois.  
 Walter H. Allport, of Illinois.  
 Frank Taylor Andrews, of Illinois.  
 E. Wylls Andrews, of Illinois.  
 Lewis Wine Bremerman, of Illinois.  
 Edward Vail Lapham Brown, of Illinois.  
 James Burry, of Illinois.  
 William Joseph Butler, of Illinois.  
 Henry T. Byford, of Illinois.  
 Joseph A. Capps, of Illinois.  
 Edmund James Doering, of Illinois.  
 John Milton Dodson, of Illinois.  
 Emilius Clark Dudley, of Illinois.  
 Frank B. Earle, of Illinois.  
 Alexander Hugh Ferguson, of Illinois.  
 Gustav Alexander Fütterer, of Illinois.  
 Ludwig Hektoen, of Illinois.  
 Maximilian Herzog, of Illinois.  
 Julius Henry Hoelscher, of Illinois.  
 John Allan Hornsby, of Illinois.  
 Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, of Illinois.  
 Frank Seward Johnson, of Illinois.  
 Albert Belcham Keyes, of Illinois.  
 Ward J. MacNeal, of Illinois.  
 George P. Marquis, of Illinois.  
 Franklin Henry Martin, of Illinois.  
 Frederick Menge, of Illinois.  
 Joseph Leggett Miller, of Illinois.  
 Harold Nicholas Moyer, of Illinois.  
 John Stephen Nagel, of Illinois.  
 Thomas James O'Malley, of Illinois.  
 John Rawson Pennington, of Illinois.  
 Norval Harvey Pierce, of Illinois.  
 Samuel C. Plummer, of Illinois.  
 Robert Bruce Preble, of Illinois.  
 James Frederick Presnell, of Illinois.  
 Arthur Rowley Reynolds, of Illinois.  
 John Edwin Rhoades, of Illinois.  
 John Ridlon, of Illinois.  
 Charles Moore Robertson, of Illinois.  
 John Albert Robison, of Illinois.  
 Buell Sumner Rogers, of Illinois.  
 Cassius Clay Rogers, of Illinois.  
 Daniel Weston Rogers, of Illinois.  
 Edwin Warner Ryerson, of Illinois.  
 Louis Earnst Schmidt, of Illinois.  
 George Elmer Shambaugh, of Illinois.  
 Arthur Atwell Small, of Illinois.  
 Heman Spalding, of Illinois.  
 Daniel A. K. Steele, of Illinois.  
 George Francis Suker, of Illinois.  
 Thomas John Sullivan, of Illinois.  
 Homer Merrick Thomas, of Illinois.  
 Charles Bruce Walls, of Illinois.  
 Frank X. Walls, of Illinois.  
 Thomas James Watkins, of Illinois.  
 George W. Webster, of Illinois.  
 Ralph Waldo Webster, of Illinois.  
 Edward F. Wells, of Illinois.  
 Cassius D. Wescott, of Illinois.  
 Clarence Lloyd Wheaton, of Illinois.  
 William Hamlin Wilder, of Illinois.  
 Casey Albert Wood, of Illinois.  
 Thomas Adams Woodruff, of Illinois.  
 Plumer M. Woodworth, of Illinois.  
 Frederick Robert Zeit, of Illinois.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 30th day of July, 1908:

Ellsworth H. Van Patten,  
 Joseph E. McDonald,  
 Everett G. Morsell,  
 Thomas P. Ballenger,  
 Frank T. Foxwell, and  
 Richard H. Johnston.

Naval Constructor John E. Bailey, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 18th day of February, 1911.

Frederic W. Olcott, late a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy of the United States, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 13th day of February, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

Edward F. Greene, late a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 13th day of February, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

John M. Blankenship to be an ensign in the United States Navy on the retired list from the 13th day of February, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Richard Stephens to be postmaster at Fillmore, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1910.

COLORADO.

Francis M. Tague to be postmaster at Las Animas, Colo., in place of Francis M. Tague. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1911.

Jessie L. Thurston to be postmaster at Carbondale, Colo. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Robert W. Wren to be postmaster at Seibert, Colo. Office became presidential October 1, 1910.

CONNECTICUT.

Walter B. Cheney to be postmaster at South Manchester, Conn., in place of Walter B. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expires March 2, 1911.

Charles C. Georgia to be postmaster at Unionville, Conn., in place of Charles C. Georgia. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

Edward J. Stuart to be postmaster at Lakeville, Conn., in place of Edward J. Stuart. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1911.

GEORGIA.

Pet L. Cooke to be postmaster at Doerun, Ga. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

T. E. Dixon to be postmaster at Pavo, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1910.

IDAHO.

Lee J. Snelson to be postmaster at Filer, Idaho. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

ILLINOIS.

M. Spencer Brown to be postmaster at Brighton, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Frank J. Hooker to be postmaster at Batavia, Ill., in place of Cornell H. Brown, resigned.

George F. Jordan to be postmaster at Carlinville, Ill., in place of George F. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

Mark L. Kennedy to be postmaster at Mounds, Ill., in place of Mark L. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

INDIANA.

John Bennett to be postmaster at Morristown, Ind. Office became presidential April 1, 1910.

Andrew Morrissey to be postmaster at Notre Dame, Ind., in place of Andrew Morrissey. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1910.

Effie E. Smith to be postmaster at Centerville, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1910.

Stanley S. Tull to be postmaster at Monon, Ind., in place of Stanley S. Tull. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

IOWA.

Ross Grier to be postmaster at Deep River, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.



## KANSAS.

Albert P. Myers to be postmaster at Emporia, Kans., in place of Robert M. Hamer. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1910.

Frank E. Shoemaker to be postmaster at Neodesha, Kans., in place of Frank E. Shoemaker. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1910.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

William S. Curtis to be postmaster at Hanover, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1910.

Kate E. Hazen to be postmaster at Shirley, Mass., in place of Kate E. Hazen. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1911.

Charles A. Perley to be postmaster at Baldwinsville, Mass., in place of Charles A. Perley. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1911.

William H. Twiss to be postmaster at Ashland, Mass., in place of William H. Twiss. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

## MICHIGAN.

George A. Lacure to be postmaster at Clio, Mich., in place of Roland Franklin, deceased.

## MINNESOTA.

Stella M. Owen to be postmaster at Osseo, Minn., in place of Elmer Owen, deceased.

## MISSOURI.

Troy L. Crane to be postmaster at Lees Summit, Mo., in place of Troy L. Crane. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1911.

George W. Martin to be postmaster at Brookfield, Mo., in place of Jerome W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1911.

James H. Turner to be postmaster at Weston, Mo., in place of James H. Turner. Incumbent's commission expires March 2, 1911.

## NEW JERSEY.

Joseph O. Kirk to be postmaster at Westville, N. J. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Joseph F. Christen to be postmaster at Taylor, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

## OHIO.

Edward P. Flynn to be postmaster at South Charleston, Ohio, in place of Edward P. Flynn. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1911.

Albert A. White to be postmaster at Middlefield, Ohio, in place of Wesley J. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1911.

## OKLAHOMA.

Robert E. L. McLain to be postmaster at Blanchard, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Ulysses S. Markham to be postmaster at Caddo, Okla., in place of Ulysses S. Markham. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1910.

Joseph R. Sequichie to be postmaster at Chelsea, Okla., in place of Joseph R. Sequichie. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1911.

## OREGON.

William B. Curtis to be postmaster at Marshfield, Oreg., in place of William B. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1911.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

George C. Burrows to be postmaster at Montoursville, Pa., in place of Byron A. Weaver, removed.

William H. Emmert to be postmaster at New Oxford, Pa., in place of William H. Emmert. Incumbent's commission expired February 15, 1911.

William R. Flad to be postmaster at Freeland, Pa., in place of William R. Flad. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

John H. Mailey to be postmaster at Northumberland, Pa., in place of John H. Mailey. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1911.

Alice A. Mullin to be postmaster at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., in place of Harry A. Buttorff. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1910.

Frank P. Oberlin to be postmaster at Midland, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Elsie Shrodes to be postmaster at Oakdale, Pa., in place of Elsie Shrodes. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1911.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

George C. Lohr to be postmaster at Estelline, S. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

John B. Long to be postmaster at Kimball, S. Dak., in place of John B. Long. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1911.

## TENNESSEE.

William D. Brooks to be postmaster at Mountpleasant, Tenn., in place of Sarah E. Gregory, resigned.

## TEXAS.

Henry O. Wilson to be postmaster at Marshall, Tex., in place of Henry O. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1910.

## WISCONSIN.

John F. Shaw to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Wis., in place of Eldon D. Woodworth. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 21, 1911.*

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Floyd Hughes to be collector of customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia.

## POSTMASTER.

Thomas A. Ellis to be postmaster at Burlingame, Kans.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn February 21, 1911.*

Everett Martin Balcom, of New Hampshire, late second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, to be second lieutenant of Infantry from January 27, 1911, which was submitted to the Senate January 31, 1911.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, February 21, 1911.*

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who has made us and crowned us with glory and honor, filling us with an immortal soul to spring over the abyss of death, and bade it wear the garment of eternal day, we bless Thee for the endearing ties of love and friendship that time nor space can sever, but when death comes and takes from us one of our dear ones the heart is bowed in sorrow and grief. But we bless Thee for the angels of faith and hope which come whispering to the soul—

Be still, sad heart, and cease repining,  
For behind the clouds is the sun still shining;  
Thy fate is the common fate of all,  
Into each life some rain must fall,  
Some days must be dark and dreary.

Once more our hearts are touched in the removal by death of one of the Members of this House, who, though a modest, unobtrusive man, yet with single fidelity to duty he filled acceptably all trusts and has passed on. Bless his colleagues, friends, and those who are bound to him by the ties of kinship, and help them to look forward with faith in the eternal verities in Thy Fatherly love and care. And all praise we will give to Thee. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 17, was read and approved.

## HELEN S. HOGAN.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 61), which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to return to the House the bill (H. R. 25081) for the relief of Helen S. Hogan.*

The question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.